

# Air Education and Training Command

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*Joint Ops/EAF/IBD*

*CMSgt Eduardo Sanchez*



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*Integrity - Service - Excellence*



# Part I. Overview



- Joint Operations
  - Definition
  - Doctrine
  - Joint Relations
- Command Relations
  - Authorities
  - Combatant Command
  - Types
- Area of Operation



# Joint Operations



- Defined: Integrated military activities of two or more service components (Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps) of the US Military
- Joint Doctrine stresses unified air, land, sea, and special operations – all supported by space operations – throughout the theater of war
- Air Force Doctrine is compatible with and supports joint doctrine as described in Joint Publications 1.0 and 3.0



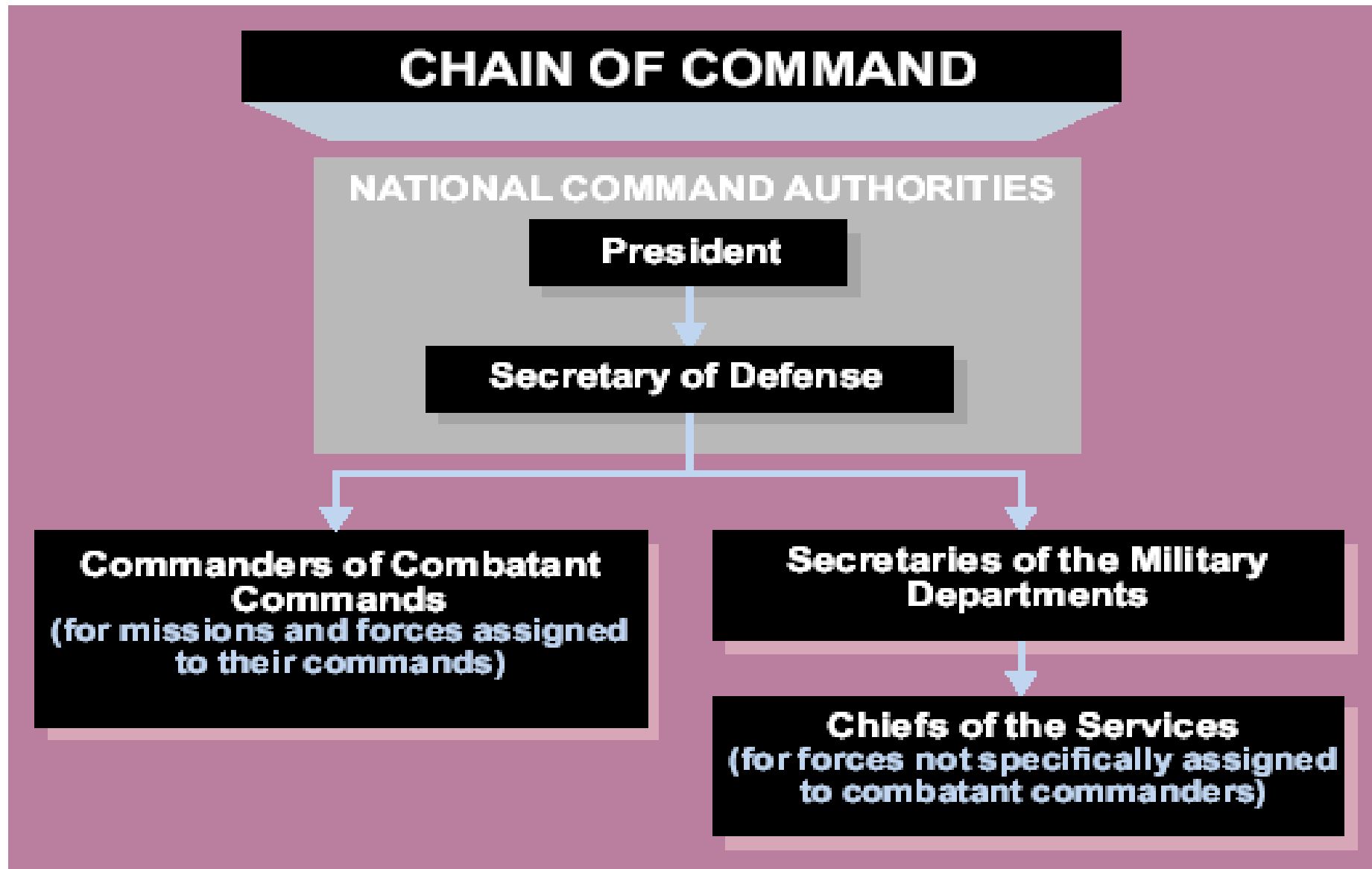
# Joint Operations



- Joint Relations:
  - CONUS-based troops outside the US are the responsibility of a unified combatant commander
  - Commanders develop strategy, planning the theater campaign, organizing the theater, and establishing command relationships for effective unified and joint operations
- Command Relationships
  - Command and control of the armed forces is executed through a single chain of command with two distinct branches
    - The first runs from the President, to the SECDEF, directly to the commanders of combatant commands.
    - The second, used for purposes other than operational direction of forces assigned to the combatant commands, runs from the President to the SECDEF to the Military Departments
    - Military Departments organize, train, equip, and provide forces



# Joint Operations





# Joint Operations



- **Combatant Command (COCOM):** COCOM is the command authority over assigned forces involving organizing and employing commands and forces, assigning tasks, designating objectives, and giving authoritative direction over all aspects of military operations necessary to accomplish the mission
- **Operational Control (OPCON):** OPCON maybe exercised at any echelon at or below the level of the combatant command and can be delegated or transferred. It includes authoritative direction over all aspects of military operations and joint training necessary to accomplish assigned missions.
- **Tactical Control (TACON):** TACON is the detailed and usually local direction and control of movement and maneuver necessary to accomplish missions and tasks
  - TACON allows commanders to apply force and direct the tactical use of logistics assets but does not provide authority to change organizational structure or direct administrative and logistical support.



# Joint Operations



- **Combatant Command:** A unified or specified command with a broad continuing mission
  - Forces of two or more services comprise this organization and operate under the COCOM of a single, combatant commander
  - The Unified Command Plan assigns some combatant commanders specific AORs that include all associated land, sea, and air space. US European Command and US Pacific Command are examples of geographical unified commands
  - Combatant commanders receive strategic direction from the President/SECDEF through the Chairman of the JCS and are responsible to the SECDEF for accomplishing the mission





# Joint Operations



- Types of Combatant Command
  - **Unified commands:**
    - A broad continuing mission exists requiring execution by a significant forces of two or more military departments
  - **Specified commands:**
    - Forces from one military department, but may include units and staff representation from other military departments



*US Central Command forces conducting training operations in their geographic area of responsibility.*

**The commander of a specified command has the same authority and responsibility as the commander of a unified command, except that no authority exists to establish subordinate unified commands**





# Joint Operations



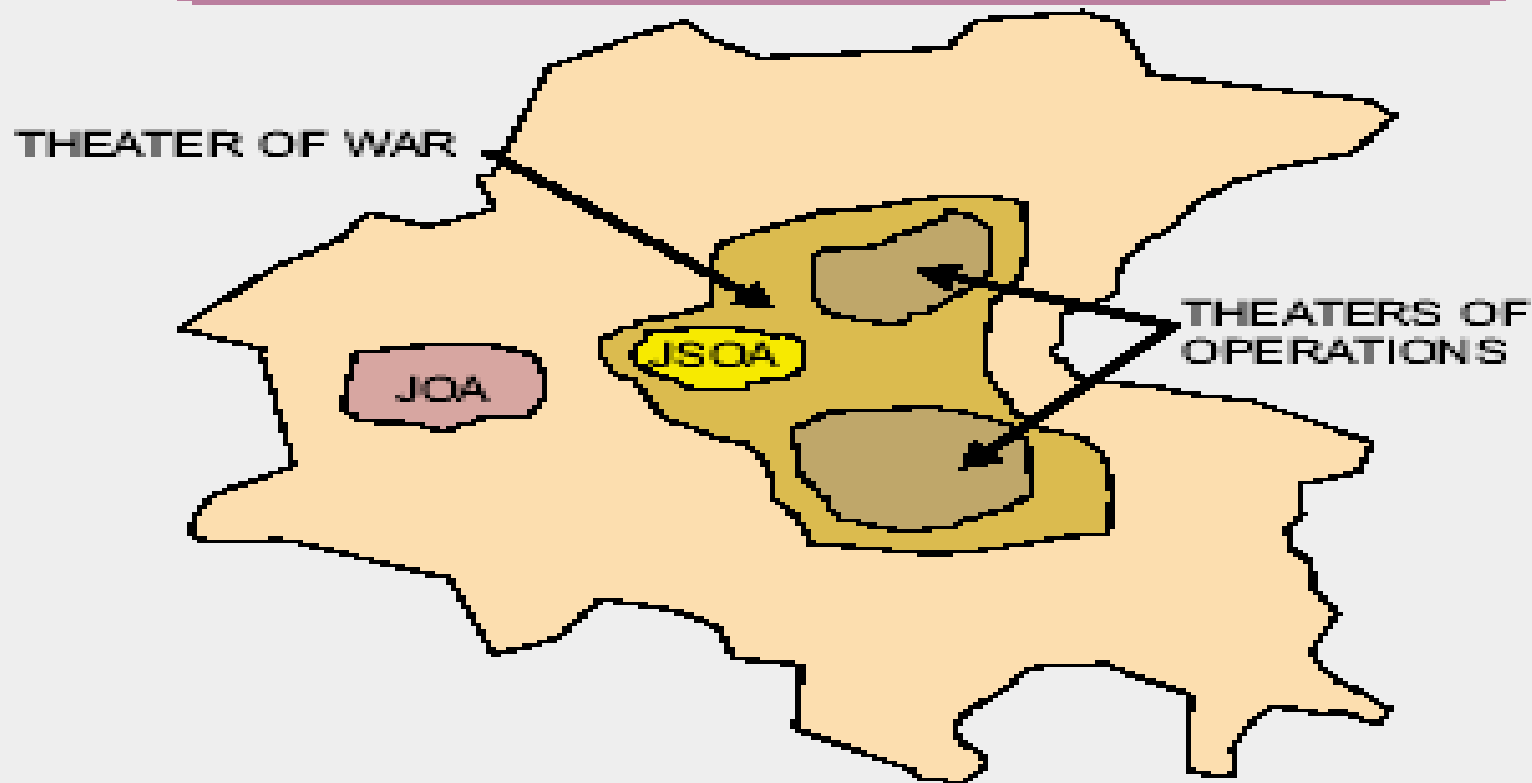
- Area of Operation (AO):
  - To assist in the coordination and deconfliction of joint action, JFCs may define operational areas or joint areas
  - The size of these areas and the types of forces employed within them depend on the scope and nature of the crisis and the projected duration of operations
  - AOs do not typically encompass the entire operational area of the JFC, but should be large enough for component commanders to accomplish their missions and protect their forces



# Joint Operations



## OPERATIONAL AREAS WITHIN A THEATER



This example depicts a combatant commander's area of responsibility (AOR), also known as a theater. Within the AOR, the combatant commander has designated a theater of war with two subordinate theaters of operations. Also within the theater of war is a joint special operations area (JSOA). To handle a situation outside the theater of war, the combatant commander has established a joint operations area (JOA), within which a joint task force will operate. JOAs could also be established within the theater of war or theaters of operations.



# Part II. Overview



- What is the AEF
  - Definition
  - Key Principles
  - Chief's Vision
  - AEF CONOPS
- Who is the AEF
  - Total Force
  - AEF Cycle and Rotations
  - Combat/Mobility Forces
  - Expeditionary Combat Support Forces
- Execution of the AEF Battle Rhythm
  - Air and Space Expeditionary Force Center (AEFC)
  - Requirement Life Cycle
  - AEF Execution Tools and Systems



# Chief's Vision



"In our Air Force, every Airman is expeditionary, every Airman will know his/her place in the AEF system, and every Airman will be prepared to support the Combatant Commander, whether deployed, in CONUS via reach back, or employed at home station. If you are wearing the uniform of the United States Air Force, you are a part of the AEF."

**General John Jumper**  
**CSAF Sight Picture, Jun 04**

"Wing commanders should be looking at a slide in daily staff meetings that track the training progress and availability of each UTC preparing to deploy just like we track flight mission capable rates"

**General John Jumper**  
**CSAF Sight Picture, Aug 02**



# What is an AEF Definition



The AEF CONOPS is how the Air Force organizes, trains, equips, and sustains itself by creating a mindset and cultural state that embraces the unique characteristics of air and space power – range, speed, flexibility, and precision – to meet the national security challenges

**resentation of AF Forces to the Combatant Command**

21st Century.



# AEF Key Principles



- Predictability and stability during steady state and a planned and orderly transition in crisis state
- Rotation period is optimal for training, retention, quality of life and ARC support
- 10 equally capable AEFs
  - ALWAYS READY... no tiered readiness
- Accomplishes 1-4-2-1 National Military Strategy
  - 1 - Homeland defense priority 1
  - 4 - Forward presence in 4 areas of world
  - 2 - Fight 2 contingencies simultaneously
  - 1 - Win decisively in 1, then transition to the 2nd



# Chief's Vision



“The Culture of the...Air and Space Expeditionary Force is...everyone in the Air Force must understand that the day-to-day operation of the Air Force is absolutely set to the rhythm of the deploying AEF force packages.”

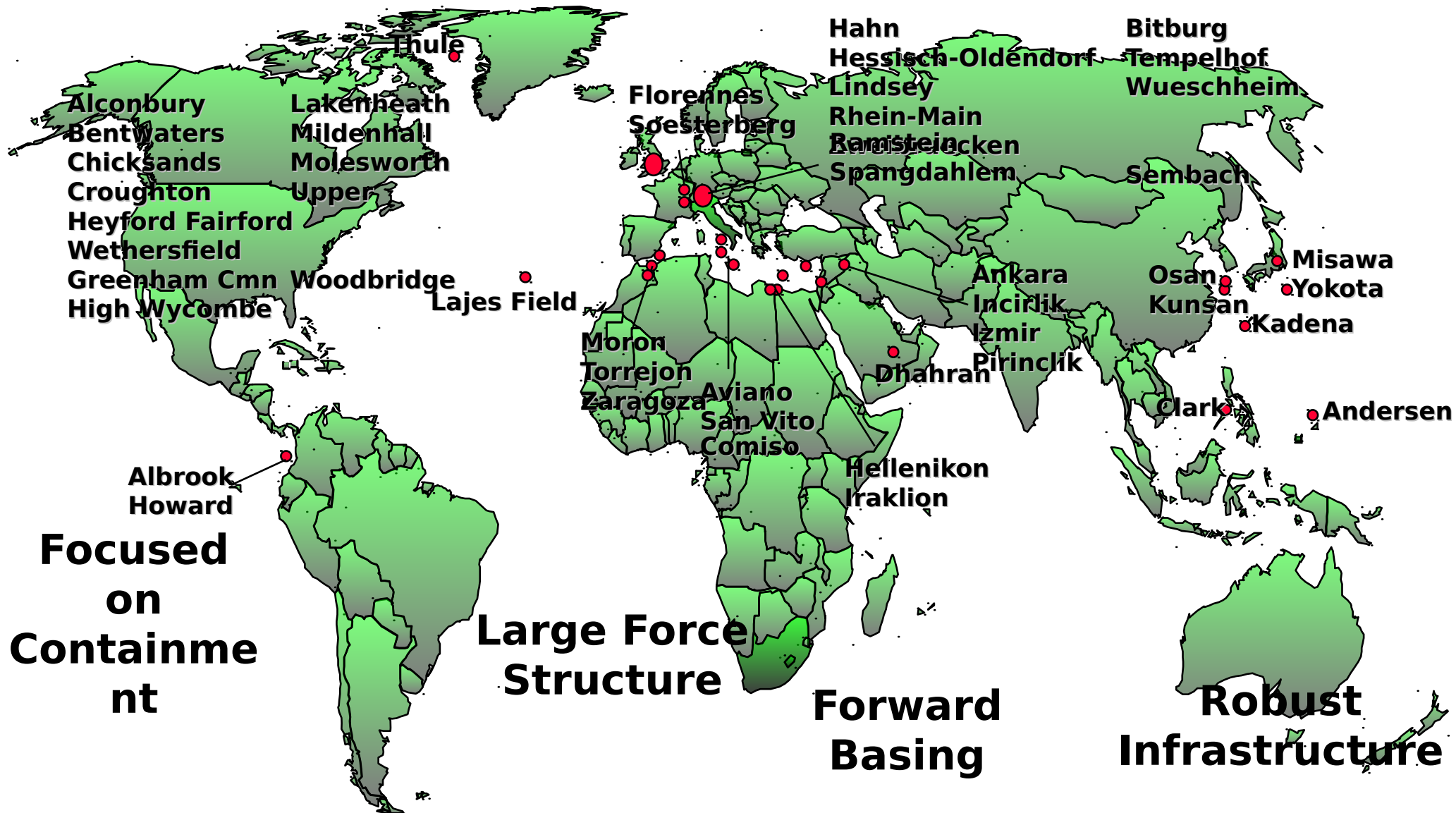
**General John P.  
Jumper**  
**Chief of Staff, USAF**





# AEF CONOPS

## Cold War Basing





# AEF CONOPS



## Representative Contingency Basing



Focus on  
Engagement

2/3 Fewer  
Overseas  
Bases

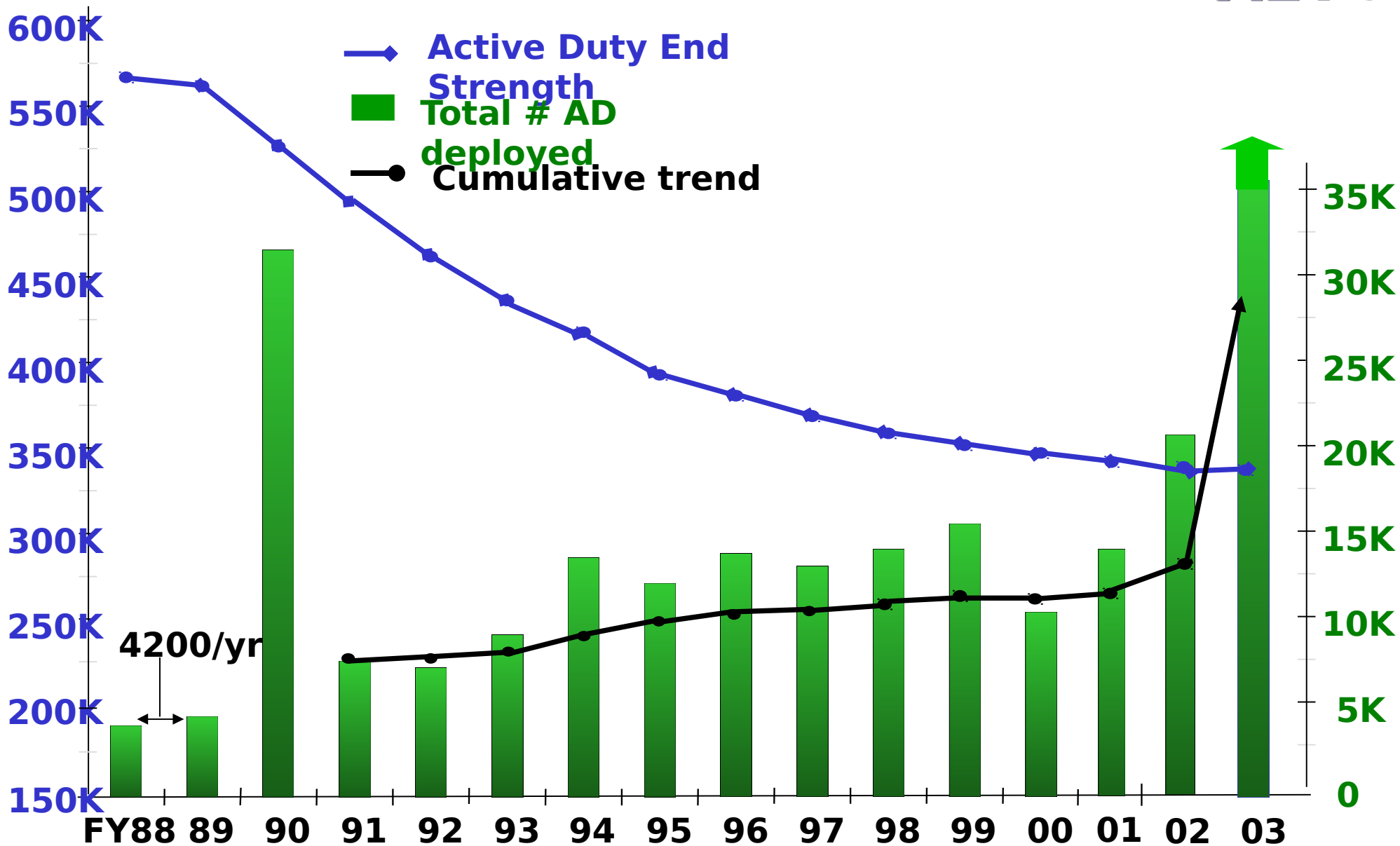
1/3 Fewer  
People

**21st Century Air Force engagement  
requires expeditionary basing**



# AEF CONOPS

## Drawdown & Deployments





# AEF CONOPS Vision



***A Battle Rhythm Which More Effectively Exploits the Versatility and Responsiveness of Air Force Power Through Changes In:***

## STRUCTURE



## CULTURE



## OPERATIONS



**Organize Total Force**  
into standing **Air**  
**and Space**  
**Expeditionary**  
**Forces (AEFs)** that  
provide a **more**  
**stable, predictable**  
**and available force**

Men and women with  
an **“expeditionary and  
warrior mindset”** who  
understand our  
mission is global and  
who excel in austere,  
volatile environments

Innovative  
approaches and  
new technologies  
which make us  
**light, lean, and  
lethal.**

**Rapidly**  
**employable**  
**worldwide.**



# ***AEF CONOPS***



- **The AEF configuration encompasses the full spectrum of air and space operations**
  - **The AF has returned to its roots in organization and force presentation.**
  - **A unifying structure designed to bring AF together sharing...**
    - **Challenges**
    - **Goals**
    - **Successes**



# Who is the AEF Total Force



- Active Duty, Guard and Reserve forces from units and bases all over CONUS/OCONUS...a Total Force!
- Units are notified of the AEF they are supporting and their capability is tasked through Unit Type Codes (UTCs)



# AEF Cycle and Rotations



## AEF PAIRS:

AEF 1 &  
2

4-Month Rotation

AEF 3 &  
4

4-Month Rotation

AEF 5 &  
6

4-Month Rotation

AEF 7 &  
8

4-Month Rotation

AEF 9 &  
10

4-Month Rotation

**One 20-Month Cycle**





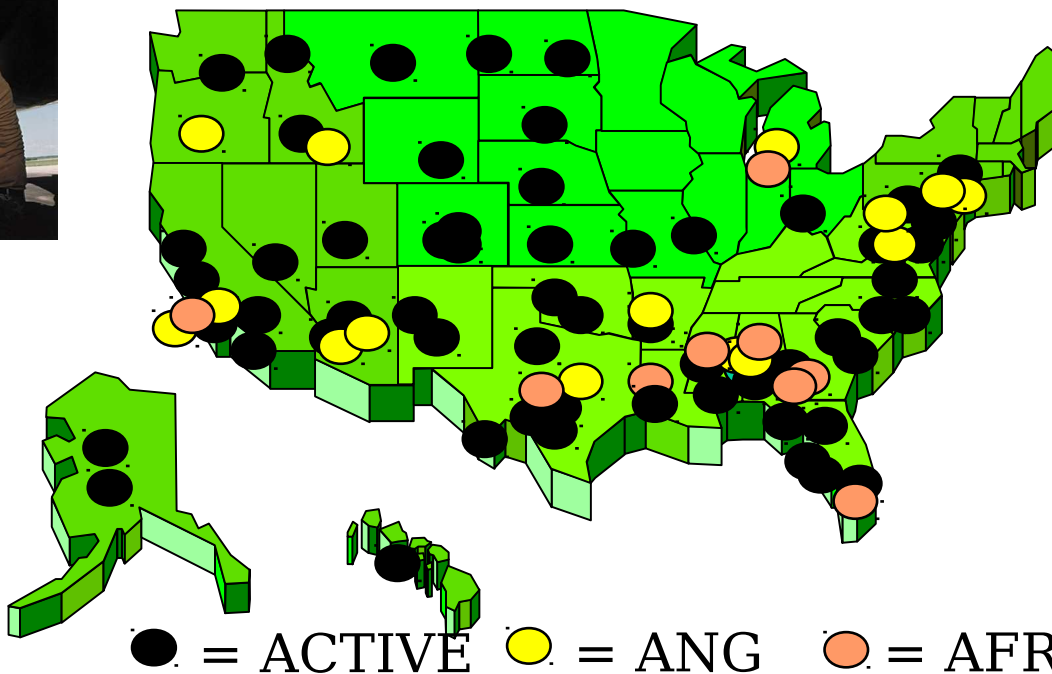
# Combat / Mobility Air Forces



**Fighter, Bomber, Airlift, Tanker, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance units are on-call or deployed for a 4-month **rotation** a minimum of once each 20-month **cycle****



# Expeditionary Combat Support Forces



**Expeditionary Combat Support contributions for a typical AEF deploy from Active Duty, Air National Guard and AFRC units**



# AEF



# OPERATING ENVIRONMENTS



## Steady State

**When combatant commander requirements are met using the on-call pair in the AEF library**

## Surge / Crisis State

**When the Air Force must reach forward and pull UTCs from AEFs not scheduled for the current rotation to meet the combatant commander requirements. Requirements exceeding one AEF pair is considered surge. More than 2 AEF pairs is considered crisis.**

## Transition State

**Recovery period to return to steady state from crisis state**





# AEF Comparison



**12 Carrier Strike Groups**



**10 Divisions**



**C2  
Iron  
EC  
S  
Equip**

**10 AEFs = 5 pairs**



# What is an AEF?



- AEF pair is a collection of combat capability that allows us to better manage the combat employment
- 10 / 4 / 20
  - 10 AEFs (5 pairs)
  - 4-month rotation
  - 20-month AEF cycle

**ring 'Steady State' battle rhythm - AEF provides predictability and stability to our troops and their families**



# The AEF Cycle

## ('Steady State' battle rhythm)



14 Months

2 Months

4 Months

### Normal Training Period

Reconstitution, Maintenance & Modifications, Composite Force Exercises, Inspections, etc.

### Preparation Period

Site-specific Deployment

### Employ

Deployment Eligibility

Preparation

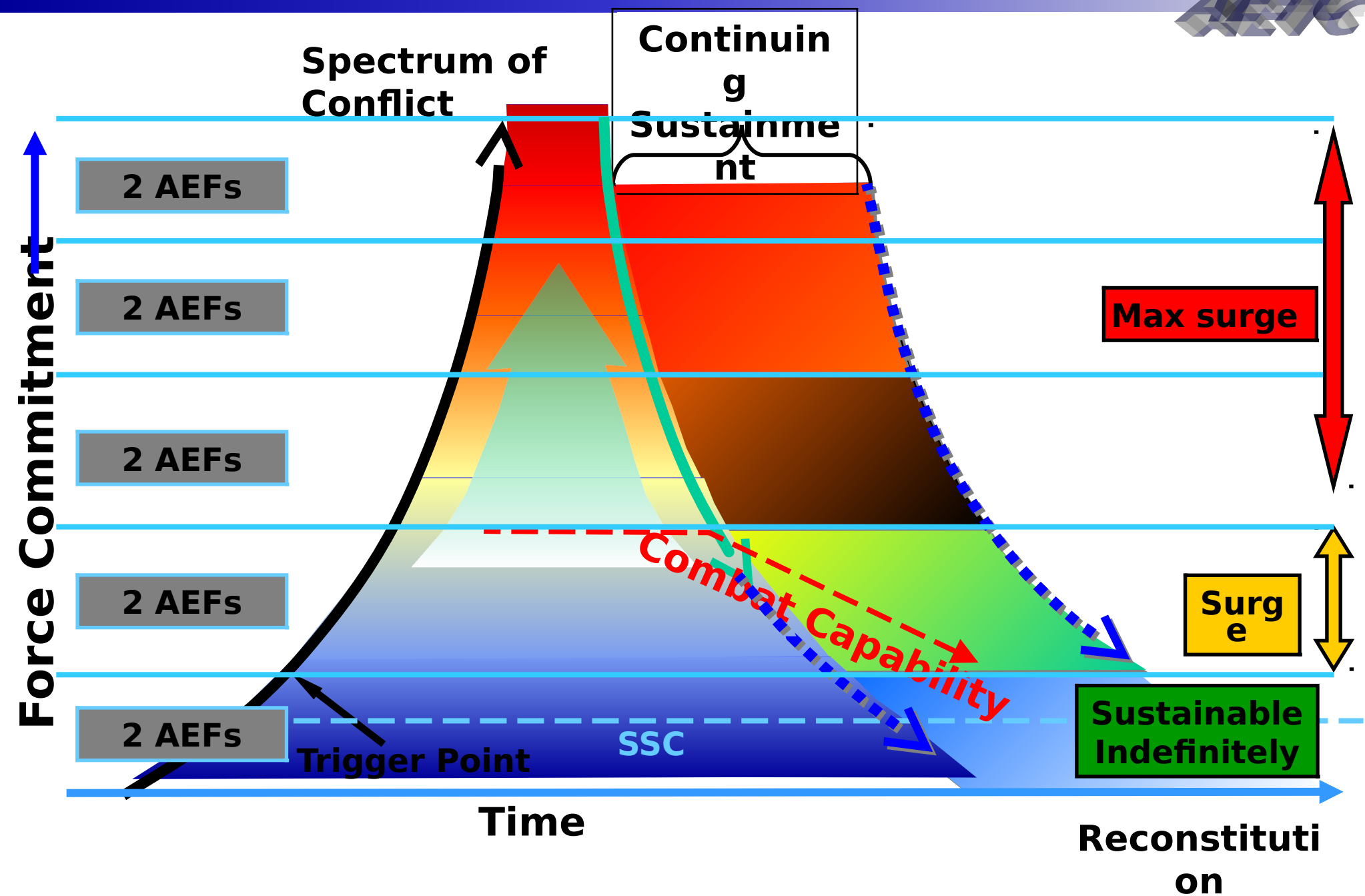
**A 20-month *CYCLE* with one 4-month *ROTATION***

- Predictability / Stability Preserved
- 120 day deployments create greater continuity
- Maintains a sustained high-level of readiness
- Training Period extended to 14 Months

**Key to maintaining and sustaining combat capability**



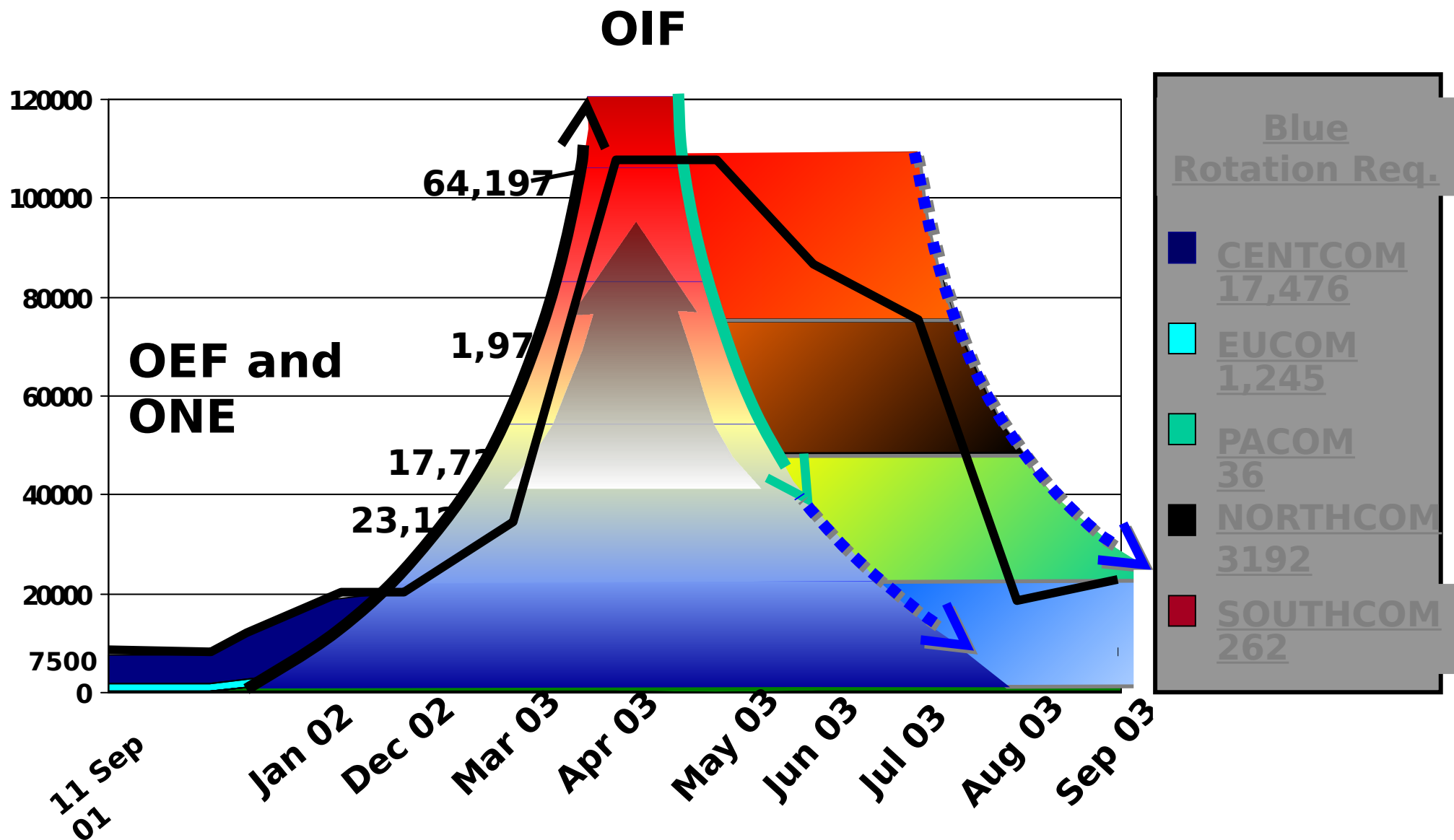
# Operational Reality







# Combatant Commanders' OEF, ONE, OIF, and AEF Blue Requirements



Data final as of 13 Sep



# Part III. Overview



- Integrated Base Defense
  - Concept
  - Objectives
  - Redefining the Battlespace
  - Elements
  - Closing the Gap
- Total Force



# Terrorism -

## Significant, Enduring, Unpredictable



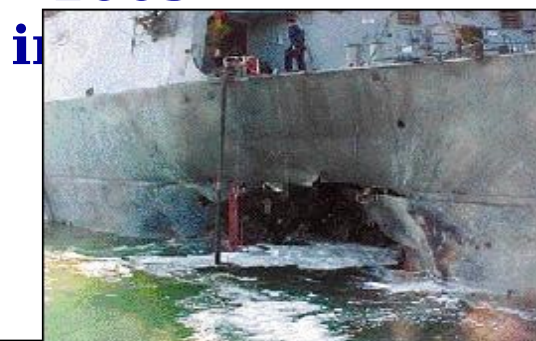
**Beirut - USMC**  
**23 Oct 83**  
**242 killed**  
**100s injured**

**Khobar Towers**  
**25 Jun 96**  
**19 Airmen killed**  
**100s injured**

**US Embassy Bombings**  
**7 Aug 98**  
**220 killed**  
**4,000+ injured**

**Riyadh Housing**  
**12 May 03**  
**25 killed**  
**100s injured**

**NY, DC, & Penn 11 Sep 01**  
**3,030 killed**  
**2,000+ injured**



**USS Cole**  
**12 Oct 00**  
**17 Killed**  
**39 Injured**

**Sri Lanka**  
**held 14 hours**  
**24 Jul 01**  
**13 Jets destroyed**  
**18 Killed**



***"The new threat of terrorism is real, it is persistent, it is aimed at us, and it is global."***

***Dr. James G. Roche,***  
***SecAF, 27 Sep 03***



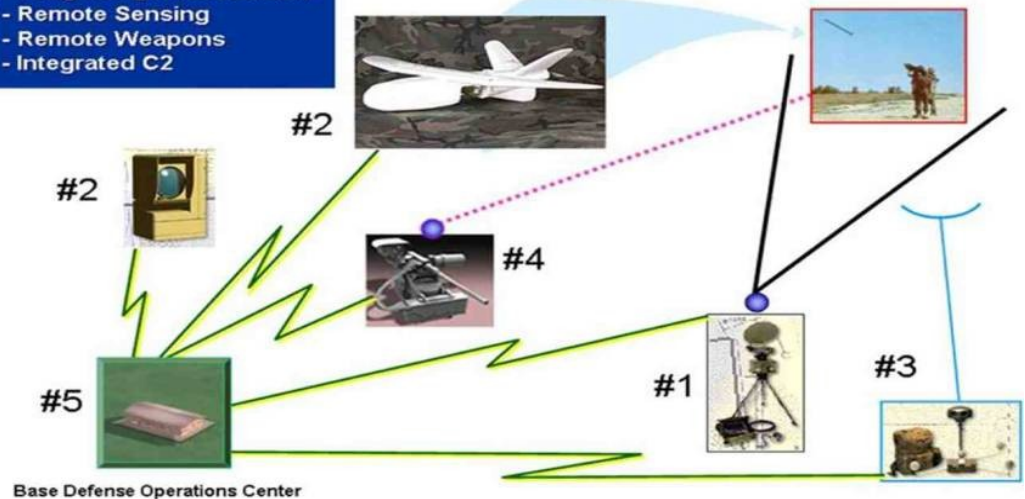
# Integrated Base Defense



## Tactics, Techniques and Procedures (TTPs) & Technology

### Capabilities

- #1 - Wide Area Detection
- #2 - Long-Range Assessment
- #3 - Remote Sensing
- #4 - Remote Weapons
- #5 - Integrated C2



See first, Understand first,  
Act first

### DRAFT

NOT FOR IMPLEMENTATION OR COMPLIANCE

BY ORDER OF THE  
SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE

AIR FORCE TACTICS, TECHNIQUES  
AND PROCEDURES 3-10.XXX  
15 MAY 2003



Tactical Doctrine

INTEGRATED BASE DEFENSE (IBD)

NOTICE: This publication is available digitally on the AFDPO WWW site at:  
<http://afpubs.hq.af.mil>. If you lack access, contact your Publishing Distribution Office (PDO).

OPR: HQ AFSFC  
(Wg Cdr Day & CPT Heidom)

Certified by: AFD/CC  
(Maj Gen David F. MacGhee)  
Pages: 34  
Distribution: F

**PURPOSE:** The Air Force Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (AFTTP) 3-10.XXX series of publications is the primary doctrinal reference for tactical-level integrated base defense (IBD). US Air Force IBD is the integrated application of offensive and defensive action, both active and passive, taken across the ground dimension of the battlespace to achieve local and area dominance in support of force protection (FP).

**APPLICATION:** This publication applies to active duty Air Force military and civilian personnel and Air Force Reserve Command (AFRC) and Air National Guard (ANG) personnel when published in the AFRICND 2 and ANGND 2. The doctrine in this document is authoritative, but not directive.

### SCOPE:

IBD tactical doctrine is a compilation of knowledge and expertise, describing a broad concept of defense that is appropriate in peace, crisis, or war. Although this doctrine is authoritative, it is essentially descriptive and not prescriptive, serving to complement the judgment of Air Force commanders at all levels. This tactical doctrine provides a framework of how to think about all facets of IBD. The Air Force relies on the ability of all service members, support staff, and civilian agencies to contribute to IBD while fulfilling their primary functions, thereby ensuring the continuance of air and space operations in any circumstance.



# IBD Objectives



## SEE FIRST

- Relentless data capture
- Detect/Identify threat
- Predict threat COAs

**Ensure enemy sees last**

## UNDERSTAND FIRST

- Tailor defense plans
- Identify vulnerabilities
- Know and manage risks

**Ensure enemy understands last**

## ACT FIRST

- Determine options
- Decide first
- Act to remove threat

**Force enemy to act last or incorrectly**





# IBD Battlespace



## PL Resources

## Cantonment



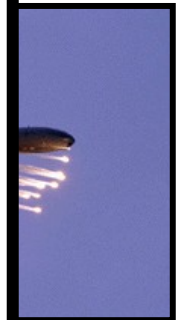
**“Security no longer ends at the base perimeter. We must assume responsibility for a much larger tactical perimeter that will keep the threat away from our people and equipment.”**

## Outside the

**General Ronald R Fogleman, CSAF, 1997**



## Outbou



## Flight II



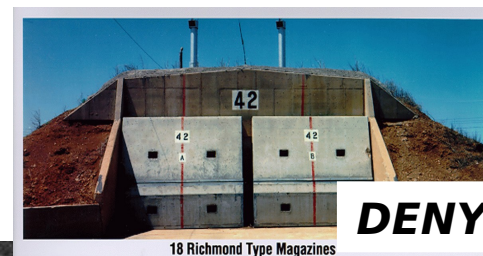
# The Elements of Integrated Base Defense



**DETER**



**ANTICIPATE**



**DENY**

18 Richmond Type Magazines



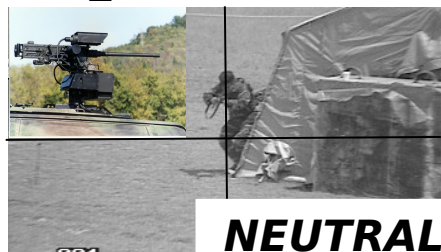
**DETECT**



**DELAY**



**MITIGATE**



**NEUTRALIZE**



**DEPLOY**



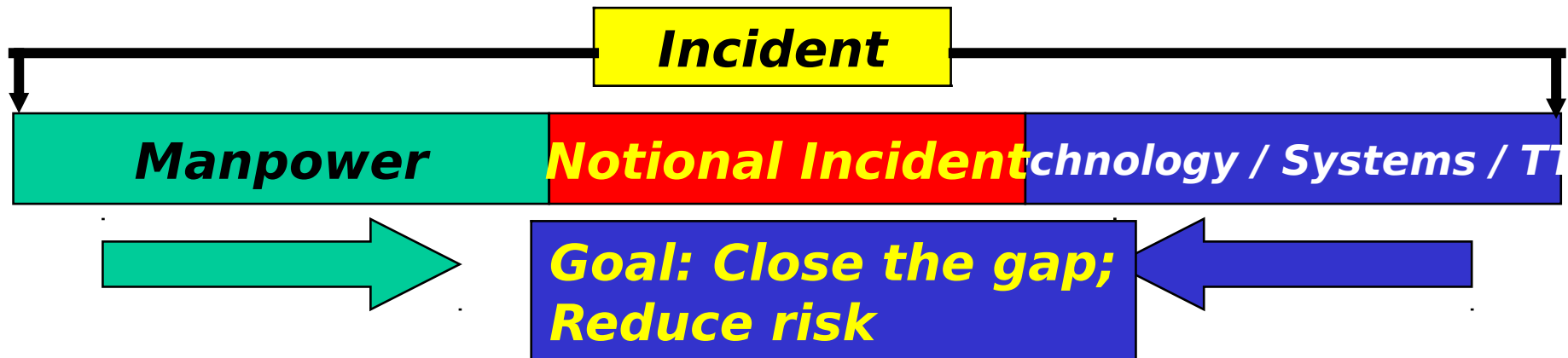
**ASSESS**

**The Objective Is to Dominate the Battlespace**





# IBD - Closing the Gap





## People

- All airmen act as defense “sensors” to:
  - Detect threats in the course of normal daily duties
  - Report to appropriate authority
- All airmen act as deterrent
- OPSEC - Need to Know
- Serve as a potential lethal weapon
- Owner/user guarding

**All airmen contribute to Integrated Base Defense without detracting from their primary duties**

**WARRIOR  
MENTALITY**



# References



- Material presented during this course is extracted from several AF AFI's and AEFC OI's and ROEs to include:
  - AFI 10-400
  - AFSC Pub 1
  - CJCSM 3122.02A
  - CJCSI 3100.01A
  - AFI 10-215
  - Joint Pub 1-1
  - Joint Pub 1-2
  - AEF TPFDD LOI
  - AEF Presentations by the Air and Space Expeditionary Force Center, Education and Training Partners Branch
  - Joint Pub 3-0
- Note this list reflects only the most commonly used references



***Integrity - Service - Excellence***